

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 2ND, 1899.

NUMBER 18

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO,
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

*Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.
The Harland Line of Steamers.*

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, have depôts at Las Palmas, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,
&c., &c.

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depôt on Conceição Island.
Tug Boats always ready for service.
Cargo Lighters,—ditto.
Ballast supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, London, Cardiff, Las Palmas, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Aires and La Plata.

KING, FERREIRA & CO.

Successors to W. R. CASSELS & CO.

11, Rua 1^a de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO.

11, Rua da Quitanda, SAO PAULO.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hardware, Domestic goods, Specialities, etc. etc.—are respectfully solicited.

J. G. V. MENDES

CONTRACTOR TO H. B. M.'S SHIPS ETC., ETC

Provision Merchant,
Shipping Grocer and General dealer.

1 - Praça 15 de Novembro - 1

LATE PALACE SQUARE

RIO DE JANEIRO

THOMSON'S SLOTTED RIVETS

Indispensable to Boot, Harness and all Leather Goods Manufacturers, and all general repairs in Mills, etc.



No hole need be punched.
No washer required.
Drive Rivet as you would a screw and a clinch.
Can be had through all Ironmongers or merchants. Put up in Boxes of 1 gross or 1 lb.
Samples and prices from Sole Makers, Bifurcated Rivet Co. Ltd., London, England, or sole agents Hampshire & Co., Rio de Janeiro.

QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENCY IN SAO PAULO.

119 & 121 Rua da Quitanda.

Rua do Commercio, No. 82

COMMISSION MERCHANTS & IMPORTERS

AGENTS FOR

Kalamazoo Railroad Velocipede and Car Co.,
GALENA OIL Co.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR:

BROOKS LOCOMOTIVES,
BRIDGE WORK OF THE UNION BRIDGE CO.

General Agents in Brazil for

THE PRINCE LINE OF STEAMERS.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831.)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

Electric Locomotives and Plant for Electric Railways by the Baldwin Westinghouse Combination.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: *Norton, Megaw & Co. L'd.*

No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

A COMPANHIA DE FIAÇÃO E TECIDOS SÃO FELIX,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Sole Agents:

Norton Megaw & Co., L'd.

58, Rua 1^a de Março,
RIO DE JANEIRO.

JOHN L. BISSET

123, Rua da Quitanda,
Rio de Janeiro.

Importer,
and General Commission Merchant.

Sole agent in Rio of
The N. K. Fairbank Co., New York.
Manufacturers of Cottolene.

P. O. Box No. 801.

WILLIAM SMITH,

ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed

No. 6, Rua de S. Pedro
RIO DE JANEIRO.

THE HARLAN AND HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY.

Wilmington, Del.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY.

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 26,000 locomotives and over 500,000 freight cars, besides in general use on passenger cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars at one hour's notice.

For further information apply to their

Sole representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co. L'd.

58, Primeiro de Março,
Rio de Janeiro

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1796.
Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1858.
Reorganized 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES.
With SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS TO PREVENT FORTIFYING
Special papers manufactured exclusively for
use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.
Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.
LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.
RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.
Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. O. SHEPARD, Vice-Presidents.

TOURO ROBERTSON, Sec'y and Treas.

THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.

JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

V. A. WENCESLAU

GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Porto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best quality in bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.,

Exporters of Madeira Wines

G. FRELLER & Co.,

Bordeaux,

Exporters of Bordeaux Wines

E. Remy MARTIN & Co.,

Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne
Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Ajuda, 83.

THE BRAZILIAN CONTRACTS CORPORATION LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—8 Great Winchester St.
London.

AGENCY IN RIO DE JANEIRO

49, RUA DO HOSPICIO, 1st floor.

Telephone Address:—Brazilian—Rio.

Executes contracts and furnishes material for railways water and gas works, bridges and all other works; Sells and imports machines and utensils for agriculture or any other branch of industry; imports merchandise of every kind and every description; constructs ships, launches, lighters, tow-boats, etc.; exports and accepts domestic produce on consignment.

All communications should be addressed to

The Brazilian Contracts Corporation, Ltd.

CARLOS F. HARGREAVES,

Resident Director.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL COM- PANY, LIMITED.

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.

of Cardiff and London

Colliery Proprietors.

Coal Depôts in all the principal ports of the world. A constant and fresh supply of Cory's Merthyr Steam Coal always in stock.

Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.

Tugboats always ready for service.

Engineering Works.

Repairs to Ships, Launches, Machinery, Lighters, etc. effected with the utmost possible dispatch.

OFFICES:

Edifício da Bolsa, Salas 28 and 27

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara.

Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

P. O. Box 74

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up 750,000
 Reserve fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega.

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,
 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
 PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
 BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND
 NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,
HAMBURG.Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.,
HAMBURG.

Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December,
 1887 by the Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft
 in Berlin and the Norddeutsche Bank in Ham-
 burg, Hamburg.

Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO:
(Caixa 108.)Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185)

Draws on:

Germany . . . Direction der Disconto
 Gesellschaft, Berlin
 Norddeutsche Bank in
 Hamburg, Hamburg
 M. A. von Rothschild
 Söhne, Frankfurt a M.

England . . . N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
 Manchester and Liverpool.
 District Banking Company Limited,
 London.
 Union Bank of London, Limited,
 London.
 Wm. Brandt & Sons & Co., London.

France . . . Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
 Heine & Co., Paris.
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de
 Paris, Paris.
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
 De Neufville & Co., Paris.

Portugal . . . Banco Lisbon & Açores and cor-
 respondents.
 and any other countries.
 Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks,
 shares, etc., and transacts every description of bank-
 ing business.

Petersen Thell,
Directors.**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1893.

Subscribed capital £ 1,500,000
 Realised do " 900,000
 Reserve fund " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Beçoze
 Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas—PARIS.
 Banco de Portugal and agencies—PORTUGAL.

And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
 First National Bank of Chicago—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCOTE ST.
London E. C.

Capital £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up 800,000
 Reserve fund 820,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO
 BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
 Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Roesti & Co., and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A., NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
transacts every description of Banking business.**BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.**

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: FRs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

Head Office,
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Pa-
 ris, and agencies.
 Société Générale pour favoriser le dé-
 veloppement du Commerce et de
 l'Industrie en France, and agencies

Heine & Co., Paris.
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
 Périer Mercet & Co., Paris.

(Union Bank of London, Limited,
 London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,
 Parr's Bank, Limited,
 Lazard Brothers & Co.,
 J. Henry Schroeder & Co.,
 Kleinwort Sons & Co.,
 A. Kuffer & Sons.)

Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft,
 Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches
 Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and bran-
 ches.
 Schroeder Gebrüder & Co., Hamburg.
 Conrad Hinrich Donner, Hamburg.
 Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.
 L. Behrens & Söhne, Hamburg.
 Correspondents in all chief cities.

J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co.,
 and their correspondents.
 Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.
 Banca Commerciale Italiana, Genova
 Milan, Turin.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest for a certain time; executes orders for
 purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc. and trans-
 acts every description of banking business.

Henri Joly.

Manager.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and
 beneficial in all affections of the stomach
 and intestines, are obtainable in all places
 where a post-office exists; the manufactu-
 rer will forward by registered mail and
 to any given address, if accompanied by
 money: 1 box for 25000, 4 dozen boxes for
 125000 and One dozen boxes for 203000.

Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MI-
 RANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor
 Rio de Janeiro.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.

Realized Capital . . Rs. 110,150,200\$000

N. B. This capital to be

reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with
 the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund Rs. 19,537,044\$811
 Profits in suspense . . Rs. 9,075,823\$568

on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco,
 Bahia, Vitória, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro
 Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.
 London & County Banking Co. Ltd.
 Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd.

LONDON.

Messrs. Hottinguer & Co.

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

PARIS.

Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg.

HAMBURG.

Banco de Portugal

LISBON.

Opens accounts current:

Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of

stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every

description of banking business.

UNCLE ABNER'S RECOLLEC- TIONS.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF RIO.

It is a great pity, said Uncle Abner, that someone has not made a permanent record of the customs and habits of the negroes of Brazil in the days of slavery. They are now free and their customs are changed. To me they are not half so interesting now as in the days when I saw them first. Of course I do not wish it to be understood that I would have them kept in slavery just to preserve traits of character and customs which disappear as soon as freedom comes, but the fact remains just the same that freedom has changed them and that something has been lost in the transformation.

My first visit to the Penha festa gave me a number of novel impressions of them. They seemed to be as devout as the church-ridden Portuguese, but it was the devotion of curious children, believing in wonders, enraptured with spectacular effects, fearing the unseen. They toiled up the rocky steps, carrying all sizes and descriptions of wax candles, and appeared to be half burdened with the prayer they intended to offer up at Our Lady's shrine. On entering the little church they performed their devotions, bought a cheap print representing Our Lady which was destined for some special place on the walls of their humble abodes, and then they were ready for the festivities of the day. They had done what duty required them to do, and their consciences were clear. From that time on they were ready for any frolic which the saints had prepared for them. They ate, and drank, and chattered as though their lives depended on the enjoyment they could get from the day.

In toiling up the steps to the church we came across a funny little old negro seated on a step, laboriously picking the strings of a rude marimba and occasionally breaking out into a plaintive recitative. He was covered with rags of varying hues and smells, a battered old wool hat rested upon his head, and his mummy-like face was riven and tossed with the humors of the tale which he was reciting in a cracked and quavering voice. And on his knee there rested a dried gourd with an arm projecting from it some ten or twelve inches, across which were tightly drawn three or four strings. The gourd was open on the upper side and over this cavity he rubbed and picked the strings to accompaniment of his words. It was a rude imitation of the hurdy-gurdy, but it served his purpose as well, perhaps, as the guitar serves a younger troubadour. I first

thought that the old darkey had been imbibing a little too much pinga; and perhaps he had, for his audiences were as delighted with his grimaces as with his recitation. But for myself, I neither understood the words, nor the allusions; but the quaint old figure, the novel instrument and its rude hip-pet-y-hop music, the quavering voice, and the facial contortions of the old joker, were full of strange fascination. One might look for such—barring the clothes—in the heart of Africa. Coppers and nickels, of course, occasionally dropped into the old negro's hand and then disappeared into some hidden receptacle under his ragged old coat, which was undoubtedly the object which he had in view. And it was perhaps as good an object, all things considered, as Our Lady's servitors had with their anctions, and ex-votos, and crude pictures, and other means of extracting money from superstitious believers. The priests chanted, the choir sang, the auctioneer shouted, and the half-barbarian old darkey thrummed his rude hurdy-gurdy, grimaced and recited—and the money flowed in—a banknote here, a nickel there, and a humble copper now and then down on the steps. There was nothing in either to remind one of the founder of the Christian faith, nor of the simple worship which he sought to instill into the hearts of his followers, but it was all quaint and interesting as a mixture of christianity and barbarism can not help being.

Later on in the same day I ran across a group of excited blacks, with here and there a white face in the mass like a grain of salt in the pepper box. There was a continuous clapping of hands, boisterous laughter, and shouts of encouragement. Of course I wished to know what it meant, so we crowded in—and there I had my first introduction to the barbaric African zamba. There was nothing there to remind one of Our Lady, nor was it in harmony with the religion which the little white church on the hill above is designed to represent. To be sure the crowd was dressed like Christians, but the dance and its accessories were purely African. And not infrequently were heard the liquid sounds of some strange African dialect, as old friends met, or the excitement of the dance carried some old slave back in memory to the days of his boyhood.

There was a good-sized circle and within it only one or two dancers. The music was nothing but a rhythmic clapping of hands, with a "one, two, three" time to it, if I remember correctly. The dancing seemed to be little more than an effort to display one's agility, and there was no formal "step" in it so far as I could distinguish. There was an effort, however, to picture something by means of bodily and facial contortions, love, fear, remorse, hate and the like. And there was indecency enough in the gestures of the amorous dancers to make even the images on the hill blush with shame. At the conclusion of his or her dance, for both sexes took part, the dancer would select someone of the opposite sex in the ring to continue the dance, and then suddenly give him or her a buffet with the body, to the great amusement of the spectators. And it appeared to be the unwritten law of the zamba that no one could decline such a summons. To see a gigantic negro attempting to hop about the ring, was laughable beyond description, but woe to the ungarded male against whom she hurled her ponderous body as a gentle summons to join her in the dance!

In the days of slavery these African dances were common all over the country, but they were not so common in public places. I saw the zamba once in the Largo da Carioca, but it was more frequently seen in out-of-the-way places where the blacks could congregate without having so many white spectators. And it was of course to be seen at its best—and its worst—at those mysterious night assemblages which the native Africans were so fond of. It was then wholly barbaric, for the trammels of civilization were thrown to the winds.

(To be continued.)

THE LONDON LETTER

A Shippens weekly newspaper published on Fridays in time for the Foreign Mails.

THE LONDON LETTER

Is a complete summary of the important news of the week, sandy and brightly written from a broad British and Imperial standpoint.

THE LONDON LETTER

Is indispensable to the Politician, the Sportsman, the Lady of Fashion, the Man of the World, and the Paterfamilias.

THE LONDON LETTER

Is the best paper to read at home and to send abroad.

THE LONDON LETTER

Is the organ of no political party and the mouth-piece of no literary clique.

THE LONDON LETTER

Will treat Politics, Literature, the Drama, the Services, the Church and every other topic of public interest with impartiality, with thoroughness, and with good temper.

THE LONDON LETTER

Price sixpence; annual subscription to any part of the world, Post free, 28/-.

THE LONDON LETTER

Vol. 1, No. 1, April 14th 1899.
of all newspapers and bookstalls, or of the Publisher London Letter, 20 & 21 King William Street, Strand, London, W. C.

TO LET

A comfortably furnished room with board in an English family house. Terms moderate. No. 39, Rua Santo Amaro.

TWO GAS ENGINES

One of 2 horse-power and the other of 6-horse power, both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash.
Inquire at this office.

DYER.

WANTED a good dyer for a Cotton Factory in Minas. Apply to HENRY ROGERS SONS & CO., 77, Rua da Alfandega, Rio de Janeiro.

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children with please communicate with the DIRECTRESS,
Miss LAYONA GLENN,
No. 118, Praia de Botafogo,
Botafogo.

TO LET

Commodious, well furnished house, on St. Theresa. Apply at
Travessa do Ouvidor, 35.

S. DOMINGOS.

Board and Lodgings in one of the best localities, convenient for sea-bathing, and only ten minutes from *barca* station. Information at this office.

PRICE'S

ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.
This old established house has comfortable accommodation for families and single gentlemen on moderate terms. Excellent baths. The position is a healthy one and is situated in attractive gardens.
Rua Livramento, No. 145.

CLOS ST. CHARLES

This mark of Messrs. Hanappe & Co's Bordeaux wine which is the best table claret on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co., 35 Rua do Ouvidor, and Mr. C. N. Lefebvre 33 Rua da Candelaria.

Hotels.

VILLA HUMAYTÁ.

(FORMERLY ALLEN'S HOTEL.)

No. 8, RUA HUMAYTÁ

Furnished or unfurnished apartments with or without board, in this well known establishment, which has been thoroughly improved under new management. Shower and swimming baths; good attendance and cooking; wines of the best quality price moderate.

Read this following unsolicited testimony of

TROPICAL
DUNLOP TYRES

Mr. C. C. Gnepp (formerly of Bedford, and now in charge of Messrs. Walker's Cycle Works Department, Ceylon) writing to "Whasling" says:—

"The cushion tyre was predominant until 1894, but since the virtues of the Dunlop Tropical tyres were proven it is quite something out of the ordinary to see a machine fitted with any other tyre. I must say that Dunlops seem to have gone to a very great deal of trouble to produce a tyre that will so satisfactorily withstand the effects of the damp and heat in the tropics, and the public here appreciates them by seeing that they get them."

PRONOUNCED A BOON AND A BLESSING TO CYCLISTS IN HOT COUNTRIES.

See that they bear this trade mark

without which none are genuine.

Write for full particulars to—

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRES CO., LTD.,

Alma Street, Coventry, England.

THERESOPOLIS

GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS

SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS

CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY

GEORGE SCHNEIDER has the honor of advising his friends and patrons that he has taken charge of the management of the Hotel Theresopolis, where he expects to merit the continuation of the kind patronage heretofore extended to him, and offering all possible comforts to convalescents and Summer guests.

The Hotel furnishes transportation to the foot of the *serra* and vice-versa.

References may be obtained at:

Messrs. Netto, Baslos & Co., No. 12, Rua de S. Bento.

Monleiro Jr. & C., No. 38, a Visc. Itahadina.

Soares & Niemeyer, No. 6, da Alfandega.

Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Presca.

Telegr. Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cottage)

Telephone No. 8,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautiful laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-appointed bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandahs overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 30 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,

VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refitted, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric train passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

THE BRAZEN REVIEW SMASHES
"CHAMBERS' JOURNAL!"

Tom Tackle told a tale of a tub that transfixed a terribly tremendous tiger. On this tub the tar took him. The tiger, the tiger, tried to take a tube; therefore Tom Tackle twisted and the tail of the terribly tremendous tiger to the tub, then tranquilly turned to his tub.

By his issue of the 18th inst. I see that the Brazen Reviewer, tired of continual trotting between the bond rails of his financial statistics, has escaped momentarily from his harness, and, spreading his ears, cocking his tail, so to speak, and lifting up his voice in the sweet old way, has kicked up his heels and centered off for an irresponsible roll on the unfamiliar turf of foreign politics. The Brazen Reviewer, determined to outdo the achievements of Tom Tackle above cited, undertakes to appear before the public in a great double act, in which with the one hand he twists and ties the caudal appendage of the British Lion, while with the other he pulls the tail feathers out of the American Eagle, making the first roar and the other scream a *valse*.

The Reviewer's blood is fairly up:

The man is on his muscle
And the dog is on his bite!

Whether or no it will be found that he has sufficient backbone to carry him through the programme remains to be seen, however. The Reviewer, I say, is on the warpath. He has dug up the tom-tawk, and is flourishing it in the teeth of all his palefaced brothers in quite an appalling manner.

What is the reason of his excitement? Can it be, as he seems to imply, that it is merely the article entitled "The collapse of S. America" in good, motherly old Chambers' Journal which has put our financial friend in such a stew?

The principal point in that article went to show that the net result of four hundred years of Latin rule, on the continent which is at once the richest "on earth," and the best adapted for the easy development of riches, has been financial collapse and ruin all round.

Well, a reference to the columns, and especially the statistical *quadros*, of the Brazen Review since its commencement will not, I think, be likely to carry the reader to any more favourable conclusion, at least so far as Brazil is concerned. The Brazen Reviewer says his hope for Brazil is in the future. That is to say, in the words of a Spanish proverb which will doubtless be familiar to him: "*tomorrow* we shall have fried fish!" Brazil is never, but always to be, best. Meritine Brazil, under the republic has been, and is, freely and unrestrainedly the reverse of blessed by hosts of the foreigners whom he so amiably invites to "flood" it.

In the course of his majestic leader the Brazen Reviewer vituperates in unmeasured terms the Anglo Saxon ambition which leads it to provide, in advance, lands, markets, the materials for the wealth and well-being of posterity; while he affects to champion the Latins, whose system is that of relegating to posterity the "burdens" they ought themselves to bear. An Irishman might put it that they expect posterity to provide for them; and begorra! he'd be right, too! The Reviewer approves, or professes to approve their attitude whose only religion tells them that, since the sins of the fathers are to be visited on the children, the fathers may as well have a good time while they have the chance.

"Other races besides ours expand!"—says the Brazen Reviewer, who sometimes talks as if he claimed to be an Englishman.—"and for the whole great Latin peoples holds out the future, the hope, the promise of their race." But if, as Chamber's Journal says, and the Reviewer does not question the statement—the Latin race take four hundred years to expand into a total population not greater than that of the British Isles, how many thousand years will it require to populate the entire S. American continent with Latins? When will it fulfil its hope and promise—especially its promise? The result of four hundred years of Latin rule being general financial collapse, what may reasonably be expected from another four hundred years of Latin financial "management"?

What is Latin financing?

The Brazen Review is nothing if not a financial authority. Turning back to the first line of the first paragraph of the first leading article, I find the answer ready to hand: "It is a spoils business. The dominant party which... turned the state upside down, has, it appears, split into two factions, both of which aspire to the good things which fall from the official table." There is the whole system of Latin government for you in a nutshell. Spoils!

I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me that word.

I would not myself have ventured to use such language; but supported by the backbone of the Brazen Reviewer as by a walking stick, I feel strong enough to do so.

Let me drop into poetry in humble imitation of a famous Englishman as to whose nationality there is no doubt whatever:

THE LATIN'S BURDEN.

An address to the London money market.

Take up the Latin's burden
So heavy and yet so light,
The schemes that won't hold water,
The sums that won't come right,
Raise his Humpty Dumpty credit,
Give him all that he asks. 'Tis vain;
In a trifle less than no time
He'll be down on his back again!

Take up the Latin's burden,
Provide all the needful cash,
Till the Latin financiers
Have brought on a Latin smash.
Take up his rotten payer,
Accept all his I. O. U's;
Then hark how he'll sit and d— you
For a pack of greedy Jews!

(Copyright, 1899, in U. S. of Brazil by Nicodemus Dewdrog in the "Rio News." All rights, including that of dramatizing, reserved.)

All down page 248 the Brazen Reviewer pelts mad at the United States; while the first four paragraphs of his remarks on p. 250 are directed against England, and filled chiefly with satire in the style of that indulged in on a famous occasion by Bob Sawyer's landlady.

The fifth paragraph, however, suggests an alternative to the Anglo-Saxon invasion threatened by "Chambers," as the representative of the Anglo-Saxon race.

"What," he asks, "is to prevent our emigrants from flooding Brazil?"

Well, unless he anticipates the possibility of an influx of capitalists, I should answer: the fact that Labour has a trick of respectfully walking at the heels of Capital; and capital is not much attracted towards Brazil at present.

Outro ponto. English labourers will only go, in masses with their families to places where absolute order and absolute equality before the law obtain; and where the police and soldiery are their trusted and trustworthy friends.

But, "through all this sneaking cant and drivel" says the Brazen Reviewer—apparently summing up his immediately preceding four paragraphs of remarks—"the naked truth shows unmistakable." Perhaps so; but I suggest to the reader that he should seek it in the two paragraphs immediately following the powerful leader above referred to, taken in conjunction with some lines on page 247. These seem to me to shed a sudden and lurid light on the whole affair, and to reveal the true source of our Reviewer's eloquence.

1.)—"Beer. We have received" says the ingenious Reviewer, "samples of this excellent beer, made at — Brewery. It is something like stout, only not so bitter, (!) and well suited to warm climates."

2.)—"If only some one could start a captive balloon hotel, whither saturated citizens (!) might retire at eve"...

3.)—"A case of Special Providence. A visitor on board one of the vessels in the harbour lay down on the rail, and went to sleep and fell into the sea. He did not seem to keep himself afloat, yet says he could not sink!"

Now who is this *saturated* visitor who, not finding a balloon, was forced to content himself with a ship—a "windjammer" no doubt; this singular person whom the sharks would not eat and the sea could not drown? Who is there in all Rio so full of natural gas that he could not sink?

Who is he? Who?

Hoo-hoo-hoo!

NICODEMUS DEWDROG.

S. Paulo, 29/4/99.

SPORT, 1899.

The cricket season which was so well opened by the Paysandú Club on the 16th ult., will be in full swing in Brazil to-morrow. The R. C. A. A. inaugurates the cricket year with a match against the United Banks, when a stiff game is sure to be played. The hospitality of the club was well shown last year, and we understand that it is determined this year to allow no fair or unfair visitor to leave the grounds without having had a cup of tea. In Santos the committee have the opening of their new grounds as the chief feature, when the secretary's team will contest the captain's team in batting and bowling. The S. Paulo club will also have an opening match on new ground to-morrow, with the corresponding hospitality that is inherent in all sportsmen. The Paysandú club, with rare thoughtfulness, has left the opening day of the R. C. A. A. a blank day on their fixture list, so as to add greater *clat* to the sister club. In all probability the Morro Velho men will begin to-morrow too, but up to the present we have not received their fixture list. We have received three invitations to be present at the different matches to-morrow. Sir Boyle Roche once said that "No man can be in two places at once, barring he's a bird." We would like to know how we can be in three places at once, barring nothing. In any case, we congratulate our friends on the improved prospects of sound cricket in the coming year, and we hope to be able to give our readers good descriptions of how "our boys" have batted, bowled and fielded in Brazil during 1899. More than that, we hope also to have the pleasure of chronicling the result of several games of base ball which have already been arranged, and others which are in contemplation. Football matches, both Rugby and Association, are spoken of, but we fear our Paulista friends will have to do to themselves, as the weather in Rio is too trying for football.

—"And you have made Jim Jackson a deacon in your church?"

"Yes, sah. Dat is, he's a hrevet deacon, sah."

"And what is a hrevet deacon, George?"

"He's a deacon dat don't handle no money, sah."

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

APR. 23.—General Otis has telegraphed to the government that he is forming a flying column to operate in the jungle to the north of Manila under the command of General Lawton, to stop the guerrilla tactics which are being adopted by the Philippines.

General Lawton has taken the stronghold of Novaliches after a long and determined fight.

General Maximino Gomez is again asking for the disbandment of the Cuban troops who are still under arms.

APR. 24.—In consequence of a speech delivered by Capt. Coglian of the "Raleigh" in which he said that Admiral Dewey had threatened the German admiral in Manila with a declaration of war, the German ambassador has made representations on the matter to the secretary of state. Col. Hay replied to the protest by reproaching the language of Capt. Coglian and accentuating the ties of reciprocal sympathy which bind the two nations.

The gunboat "Vixen" has been ordered to the Philippines.

A violent affray took place in Havana between negroes and police when revolver shots were exchanged. One man was killed and several were wounded.

It is officially denied from Manila that there is any insubordination amongst the American volunteers. On the contrary, the discipline amongst them is said to be of the highest order.

In a stubborn fight which took place in Guingua on the 24th inst. between Americans and Tagalos, the former lost 8 killed, amongst them being a colonel.

APR. 25.—The American government has notified to Spain that several Spanish officers in the Philippines are furnishing help to the Tagalos by giving them arms and ammunition.

Telegrams from Manila say that the American troops are occupying an excellent position about a quarter of a mile from Calumpit where Aguinaldo and Luna are with the great bulk of the Tagalo army. The Tagalos have tried to stop the advance of the American troops by destroying a bridge in the vicinity.

General MacArthur's orders are to take the place and make it the base of his future operations.

Capt. Coglian, the commander of the cruiser "Raleigh," has been censured by the government for his recent speech, and the incident is now considered closed.

The American commissioners for Samoa have arrived at San Francisco, and will proceed to Samoa tomorrow.

A telegram published in Madrid says that the Americans have learned from a Tagalo prisoner that the insurgents are in possession of 50,000 rifles and two cannons.

APR. 26.—The government has resolved to push on the campaign against the Tagalos in the hope of quickly dominating the insurrection.

The American troops commanded by General MacArthur took Calumpit by storm to-day, and completely routed the Tagalos. The Americans only lost 3 killed in the fight. The Tagalos were well fought by the Tagalos who used their small artillery for the first time, but the guns of the Utah artillery made havoc of them, and a great number was killed. The number of the enemy was considerably in excess. The news of this notable feat of arms was received with the greatest enthusiasm in the United States, and has had great influence in reducing the opposition of those who are against the imperialist policy.

The American government has withdrawn its objections to the sending of the Spanish troops in the Philippines to the Caroline islands. At the same time the Spanish government has officially notified its readiness to allow the Spanish troops now in the island of Mindanao to remain there until they can be substituted by an American garrison.

Both President McKinley and Secretary Long have sent strong reprimands to Capt. Coglian by telegraph for his speech against Germany and the Emperor William.

Close to Malolos a fight took place between the Americans and the Tagalos, when the latter suffered considerable loss, and the Americans won the day with one man killed and five wounded.

Sir Julian Pauncefote left New York to-day for England.

A great copper mining syndicate has been successfully formed in Philadelphia.

APR. 27.—The fighting around Calumpit still continues as the Tagalos make guerrilla attacks which leave the Americans no rest. It is said in Manila that unless the Americans receive reinforcements, their position in Calumpit will be untenable. (This telegram looks as though it came from a Spanish source and "very like a whale.")

Several papers say that General Miles is about to be sent to Manila with reinforcements of regular troops.

President McKinley has personally visited the German ambassador in order to assist him of his sincere friendship for the German nation and its Emperor.

General Otis advises that the American troops have only captured a part of Calumpit and that the Tagalos still hold the strategic points of the place offering a tenacious resistance.

At meeting of German journalists in Missouri, resolutions were passed condemning

the anti-German spirit of the government, and also the spirit of militarism and imperialism now existing in the United States. (The poor fellows never heard of such things in Germany!)

APR. 28.—General Otis has informed the military authorities at Washington that after taking complete possession of Calumpit, General MacArthur ordered a pursuit across the Rio Grande after the thoroughly routed enemy, and with such success was the manoeuvre carried out in dashing style that he highly endorses the behavior of the troops engaged as a notable and heroic deed, in which his men showed their valor and discipline. General Luna was in command of the Tagalo forces, but it is not definitely said whether he fell into the power of the Americans or not. The onslaught of the Americans was so resistless, that the Tagalos were obliged to cross the Rio Grande at all hazards to save themselves from being made prisoners or being totally annihilated. The losses on the American side were insignificant, but the losses of the Tagalos were considerable. After the complete rout of the enemy the Tagalos asked for a truce to make stipulations of peace, which was granted. Many of the American papers now consider that the war is practically at a close.

The *Evening World* has received a telegram from Manila announcing that General Luna has surrendered to General MacArthur with all his arms and ammunition, but this has not yet been officially confirmed.

President McKinley inaugurated to-day a monument to General Grant in Philadelphia. Capt. Coglian of the "Raleigh" was present and was cheered by the people.

Admiral Kants has telegraphed from Samoa that owing to want of coal he is now only able to afford protection to American citizens.

A violent cyclone has passed over the town of Kirksville in Missouri, destroying over 400 houses, killing over 70 people, and wounding more than a thousand. Immediately after the cyclone, there was a deluge of rain accompanied by lightning that killed many and set fire to houses. Many people had miraculous escapes owing to the prompt and heroic succor given.

Spain.

APR. 23.—The prefect of Barcelona has discovered a Carlist conspiracy in that city, and has apprehended five of the conspirators. They had in their possession a large stock of arms and ammunition for distribution, but the papers confiscated seem to show that they were not authorized by Don Carlos. The government, while congratulating the prefect does not attach any importance to the movement. Madrid papers say, however, that the Carlist agents are tampering with the soldiers recently arrived from Cuba and Porto Rico.

APR. 24.—Telegrams received in Madrid say that the situation of the American troops in the Philippines is a deplorable one, as they are being decimated by dysentery.

The "Diario" publishes a letter from Manila giving a terrible description of the misery existing throughout the whole of the archipelago, and adds that the Tagalos are forcing boys of 10 years and upwards to take up arms.

The socialists throughout Spain are protesting against the illegal means they allege to have been used during the late elections.

APR. 25.—The "Reforma" says that the government is only waiting for the meeting of the Cortes in order to abolish all the war taxes throughout the peninsula.

It is now stated on what is said to be competent authority, that the documents found on the Carlist conspirators in Barcelona are of the most important nature, containing revelations of this highest value to the government.

Great misery reigns in Cartagena, as over 600 stevedores are out of work owing to the slackness of trade in that port.

APR. 26.—General Rios has telegraphed to his government asking when he may be allowed to return to Spain. He adds that General Otis had an interview with him, in the course of which he asked that the Spanish troops in the island of Mindanao, who were to be repatriated in May, might be allowed to remain until the arrival of the reinforcements on their way from the United States, and asked for instructions as to the answer to be given. The Spanish government immediately sent orders to accede to the request of General Otis.

Don Carlos has sent another manifesto to his adherents, but its tenor will not be known for a few days.

El Correo counsels all the Carlists to beware of the attempts of the Spanish secret police who are attempting to gain their confidence by pretending to be Carlists.

El Liberal says that the finance minister, Sr. Villaverde, has refused to tell anyone outside the cabinet what are his financial plans, and that all the statements made on the subject have no official foundation.

Great Britain

APR. 23.—Mr. Goschen, the first lord of the admiralty, speaking at Sheffield, said it was useless to talk of disarmament just now, as under present circumstances it was only a beautiful but unrealistic idea.

The *Daily Mail* having announced its intention to publish a Sunday edition, the non-conformists have boycotted the paper. (If the good people knew a little more of publishing work, they would boycott the Monday papers which are made up and printed on Sunday,

and leave the Sunday paper which is prepared on Saturday.)

APR. 24.—The telegrams from Manila published in the English papers say that the fight between the Tagalos and Americans at Guingua was of the most stubborn nature, but the Americans won at the end with four officers killed and several soldiers.

The attempt of the Carlists to raise a loan in London fell through completely, as the capitalists would not look at it.

News from official sources runs that Great Britain has consented to the United States running the Nicaragua canal in abrogation of the Clayton Bulwer treaty, on the condition that the United States make advantageous concessions in Alaska. (To our mind, this telegram is about as bogus as it can well be. The Alaskan boundaries have been settled by arbitration, and the maritime powers of the world could never consent to such an important waterway as the Central American canal passing into the hands of any single power.)

The house of commons has appointed a committee of enquiry into the subject of old age pensions.

APR. 25.—Glasgow telegrams say that the sudden rise in the price of iron has caused great consternation there, as many of the leading firms are heavily compromised by their engagements.

Replying to a question in the house of commons, Mr. Goschen said he deemed it unnecessary to divulge the nature of the instructions given to the British representatives at the disarmament conference.

From Bombay it is reported that Russia has obtained the cession of a port in the Persian gulf, which is said to be Bandar Abbas near the strait of Ormus.

APR. 26.—The telegrams from Manila published in London say that Calumpit has been taken by the Americans after a severe struggle and that the flower of Aguinaldo's army went down in the fight, during which they offered the most heroic resistance. The American loss in killed amounted to eight.

Mr. Chamberlain declared in the house of commons that the increase in the number of troops at the Cape was due to the warlike preparations that the government knew was being made by the Transvaal.

Dr. Parker, the well known sensational preacher at the Temple, took occasion on the anniversary of the death of the Prince of Wales, whom he characterized as a gamster.

Telegrams from Cairo say that the last loan placed upon the market there was subscribed twenty times over. (No better testimony to British love and Lord Cromer's administration of Egyptian affairs could possibly have been given.)

Paris telegrams published in London say that the superior council of war is determined to put every obstacle in the way of the government granting a pardon to Dreyfus. "Flying Fox" won the Two Thousand Guineas at Newmarket. (Although we take no personal interest in horse-racing, the fact is of personal interest to many. We remember that even still hot from a battle were delighted to get the news that "Benlugo" had won the Lincolnshire handicap.)

Sir Claude Macdonald and Prince Henry of Prussia left Hong Kong for Europe to-day.

APR. 27.—Mr. Goschen said at the annual dinner of the Institute of Engineers that he had firm confidence in the maintenance of the European balance of power, and that Great Britain and Russia were on the point of concluding a friendly treaty.

The price of silver has gone up considerably in the London market, and the rise is ascribed to the syndicate formed in Philadelphia for the exploration of copper.

The government is about to grant a concession for the laying down of a cable between British Columbia and Australia.

The *Daily News* says that on the opening day of the disarmament conference the Emperor of Germany will celebrate the occasion by granting an amnesty to all political prisoners.

APR. 28.—The news from the Philippines is that Aguinaldo has ordered a suspension of hostilities in order to negotiate terms of peace with the American generals. The chief of staff of the Tagalos has already arrived at Manila and has had a preliminary interview with General Otis. President McKinley has sent a telegram to the American commander congratulating him on the auspicious solution of the Philippine question.

The *Times* says that President McKinley had the intention to relieve Capt. Coglian from the command of the "Raleigh," but was persuaded not to do so.

The Lancashire coal owners have formed themselves into a great syndicate.

France.

APR. 23.—The correspondent of one of the French papers asserts that the shock of the Italian sovereigns has been the means of discovering large gold fields in Monte Rosa.

The *Figaro* publishes the evidence to-day of Messrs. Monod and Monetaux and General Mercier, but no new facts were revealed.

The coal strike in Belgium has become general, and the people are in a very excited condition.

The anti-semitic deputy Drumont held a characteristic meeting in Algiers, and the people having hissed the governor of Algeria, the police arrested the speaker and several

others, but released the principal men after a short detention.

APR. 24.—Two Boers attacked an Englishman in the streets of Johannesburg, on account of articles which he had written in the local press.

Telegrams published in Paris say that in a fight that occurred to the east of Malolos (Guingua?), the Americans lost heavily. Among the killed were Col. Stotsberg and Lieut. Sisson.

From Pekin comes the news that the position of foreigners in China is becoming so precarious that the interference of the powers in collective action is expected.

The electrical engineer, Mr. Ducremet, has published an article in which he severely condemns the action of the United States government in executing by electricity as was recently done in the case of a murderer.

APR. 21.—The *Figaro* publishes to-day the depositions of Mr. Strong, the correspondent of the *London Observer*, and of General Billot, ex-minister of war. Mr. Strong's evidence was that Esterhazy had confessed to him that he had written the notorious *bordercau*, and he was not to be shaken in his evidence. General Billot said that he had seen two versions of the telegram of Col. Panizardi, the ex-Italian military attaché, whose evidence was of so much importance in the condemnation of Dreyfus. General Billot was not allowed to see the original by the French foreign office.

The court of cassation has just heard the evidence of Capt. Freystaetter, one of the judges who condemned Dreyfus in 1894, and who has since declared his entire conviction of the innocence of the prisoner. Generals Rogot and Gonne and Judge Bertulins were also examined.

The coal miners in the north of France are on the eve of joining the Belgian strike.

The metal smelters of Nantes have gone out on strike, and it is feared that disturbances will take place.

APR. 25.—Madame Esterhazy intends to take divorce proceedings against her husband, Walsin Esterhazy.

The Paris edition of the "New York Herald" accuses the German officials in the Philippines of having offered pecuniary support to the Cuban officer, Capt. Fernandez, to carry on the war against the Americans. The same paper says that the Cuban officer refused the offers.

The "Figaro" gives the evidence of Capt. Cuignet before the court of cassation, in which he expressed his unalterable opinion that Dreyfus was the author of the *bordercau*, and that Col. Du Paty de Clam was the author of the falsification on account of which Col. Henry committed suicide. The court of cassation has resolved to hear the evidence of Du Paty de Clam again.

The "Temps" states that Capt. Freystaetter informed the court that it was the false evidence of Col. Henry that induced him to join the condemnation of Dreyfus in 1894.

The mayor of St. Petersburg to-day laid a beautiful crown of flowers on the tomb of the late President Faure, in commemoration of the friendly feeling he awakened in the Russian capital on the occasion of his visit there.

APR. 27.—The *Petit Journal* to-day publishes a plan of invasion of England in case of war. (If the plan be good it is published too soon or 90 years too late. If it be bad it will make the *Petit Journal* the laughing stock of Europe. In any case, the publication was an indiscreet one from even a French point of view.)

Telegrams from Berne published in France say that Lucien, the murderer of the Empress of Austria, has at last confessed that he had accomplices in his crime, but at the same time he refuses to give their names. He has twice attempted to commit suicide in his prison.

King Leopold of Belgium has decorated the officers of the Italian cruiser "Liguria" at present in Antwerp.

Queen Victoria assisted to-day at the inauguration of a bridge at Nice.

Germany.

APR. 23.—It is asserted in political circles that the Emperor intends to establish a protectorate over Asia Minor, and that he has obtained the consent of Great Britain on the one condition of granting the fullest freedom of commerce there.

The German papers say that the British in Asia have arrested and insulted Herr Marquardt, a German subject. The followers of Malietoa are said to have destroyed much German property in Samoa.

APR. 25.—The Berlin papers were all occupied to-day with the Coglian speech, and while they dwell on his hostile language to Germany and his uncomplimentary references to the Emperor, they express pleasure at the conciliatory tone of Col. Hay's reply to the German ambassador.

The Emperor William has bought Lichtenburg castle in Alsace for a summer residence.

APR. 27.—The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, in its editorial of to-day, advocates the adoption of one uniform for medical officers and army hospital corps men in all the European armies. (We fancy the suggestion will find less favor than the disarmament idea. Medical officers attached to regiments wish to wear the uniform of the regiment as part of its *esprit de corps*. In time of war they are easily distinguished by their Red Cross badge. The whole question as far as they were concerned was settled at Geneva years and years ago.)

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs. A list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 40000 per annum for Brazil;
22000 per six months

\$10.00 or £2 abroad or the equivalent in currency

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received by

Eugene Frayer, Esq.

141, Broadway, New York

Messrs. Street & Co.,

30 Cornhill, LONDON

Frost & Co.,

781, Queen Victoria Street.

and at the Victoria Store, São Paulo.

Notices of marriages, births and deaths 2500 each.
SINGLE COPIES: 800 réis; for sale at the office of publication, at the English Book Store, No. 36 Rua do Ouvidor, and at the Victoria Store in São Paulo.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Catixa 258.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 2ND, 1899.

THE question raised in regard to the voyage of the "Wilmington" up the Amazon, seems to us to have been wholly without reason. It had been publicly announced long before that the United States government proposed to send this small, light-draft cruiser to the smaller ports of Central and South America for the purpose of extending friendly relations and thus promoting American commerce. We noticed the project in these columns months ago, and it is to be presumed that it was therefore not unknown to the Brazilian government and to the national press. Still further, the objects of this projected visit to the Upper Amazon were known in Pará, for they were the subject of conversation during the official visits following the "Wilmington's" arrival there. A formal request for permission was also made, and after waiting four days in Pará the commandant of the vessel concluded that it was all right and proceeded on his cruise. As the Amazon was opened to the world in 1867, and as foreign ports lie on its upper waters, the natural conclusion must be that permission to ascend this great river is not necessary, although it might be considered advisable, as a courtesy, to make formal application. If Argentina were to exact the recognition of her right to close the navigation of the Paraná to foreign naval vessels, both Brazil and Paraguay would consider it a trespass upon their rights and an unauthorized assumption of authority. And they would be perfectly right in doing so. The two cases, however, are identical, and if Argentina has no right to close the Paraná, then Brazil has no right to close the Amazon. But, it will be answered, Brazil has no intention of closing the Amazon. Quite true; we can readily believe that. But she is assuming the right to do so whenever it suits her pleasure. The imposition on foreigners of an obligation to ask permission to navigate that river, implies a right to refuse permission; otherwise such an exaction would be absurd. And would Brazil refuse such permission if she thought it advisable? That there has been so much unfriendliness shown in the matter, everyone concerned will regret. The unfounded reports that the vessel was engaged in surveying the river, the assaults in Manaus on the American consulate and the agent of the Amazon company, and the numerous unfriendly comments on the conduct of the "Wilmington's" commander—all these are to be deeply regretted. No friendly eyes could see any sinister design in this voyage up to Iquitos; it was an exhibition of sheer ill will on the part of a small faction which is known to be hostile to everything American. Add to this that absurd telegram from the River, which spoke of this voyage and the projected scientific expedition from the States to study the reefs on the Brazilian coast, as covering

some deeply laid political design, and we have the animus of this faction fully disclosed. It is too silly for serious discussion, and yet it is dangerous enough to compel reply. If Brazil never meets a more serious peril than what is contained in these two expeditions—one commercial and the other scientific—then her future will never be disturbed.

THE telegraphic news service which is supposed to keep us advised of the happenings of the outside world, gave us another sample of its quality last week in a dispatch announcing that the decision in the boundary dispute between British Guiana and Venezuela had been given in favor of the latter. The truth, however, is that the American commissioners appointed by Venezuela to present that country's case, had finished their report which is to be presented to the arbitration tribunal, and it was very naturally and properly in favor of the Venezuelan claim. It will be some time yet before a final decision is reached. If the telegraph correspondents would be careful to know what is going on, perhaps they would not make so many absurd mistakes.

WHEN Reuter's agent telegraphed the official apology for paying certain foreign creditors at a rate higher than the current rate, which occurred at the end of March, and explained that it was due to the manner in which the Treasury has hitherto audited creditors' accounts, he ought to have stated that the difficulty had hitherto been overcome by paying the difference between the provisional rate and the actual rate. The provisional rate is frequently used and has never been considered final until the present minister took charge. Any good bookkeeper could have explained the problem to him. Besides that it must have occurred to the minister and to his apologists that a debt should be paid according to agreement, and not to meet the exigencies of an auditor. If the agreement calls for gold, then gold should be paid.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA.

The president of the Banco da Republica in his report on the operations of that bank during the year 1898 says that there has been considerable improvement in its situation. And this seems to be the general impression, for the shares, which at the beginning of 1898 were quoted at 140\$, are now selling for over 180\$.

There is one unfavorable circumstance, however, to which we deem it our duty to call attention, which is that in realizing on its assets the bank continues to sustain considerable loss. The loss thus sustained for the last three years was as follows:

1896.....	12,813,871\$322
1897.....	25,828,319\$416
1898.....	10,285,708\$000
Total.....	48,927,899\$338

This loss greatly exceeded the net profits reported for the three years, which were as follows:

1896.....	11,295,489\$021
1897.....	9,945,968\$312
1898.....	9,274,458\$292
Total.....	30,515,914\$155

The loss sustained in realizing on assets has hitherto been paid out of the special reserve fund, which is now nearly exhausted, having been reduced from 67,537,350\$325 at the end of 1893 to 6,275,874\$915 at the end of last year.

The next profit for 1898 was distributed as follows:

6% dividend.....	6,461,952\$000
Reserve fund.....	1,396,168\$890
Suspended profit.....	1,421,338\$402
Total.....	9,279,458\$292

The general reserve fund at the end of the year amounted to 9,867,833\$931 and the suspended profit amount to 9,750,846\$817.

The bank's indebtedness to the government, which at the end of 1897 was 94,670,149\$873, was reduced during 1898 to 81,466,975\$975. The president states that there were pending transactions which would, he expected, still further reduce the debt. By this he meant, we fear, that the government was about to take more of the bank's assets. The government's transactions of this class with the bank have not thus far been of a character to encourage their repetition. It seems, however, that up to the end of March the transactions to which the president of the bank alludes had not been closed, for the bank's balance sheet shows that there had been no change in this debt up to that date.

At the end of the year the government owed the bank on account current the sum of 4,319,298\$359, against 29,001,420\$009 on Jan. 31, 1898, and 18,422,350\$804 on the 30th of June. On March 31, 1899, the bank owed the government on account current 2,589,907\$301.

The following statement shows the bank's cash receipts and disbursements for the last four years:

	Receipts	Disbursements
1895.....	1,219,874,745\$242	1,216,516,742\$154
1896.....	1,437,531,138\$347	1,470,337,443\$344
1897.....	1,548,740,981\$741	1,547,716,092\$65
1898.....	1,165,880,327\$618	1,162,037,339\$133

At the end of the year 1898 the cash balance was 32,747,256\$330, against 28,904,534\$165 on

Dec. 31, 1897. At the end of February, 1899, this balance had been reduced to 30,240,910\$356 and at the end of March to 28,582,137\$036.

The following is a statement of the value of the bills discounted by the bank in the last four years:

1895.....	100,788,655\$658
1896.....	126,517,298\$483
1897.....	129,352,421\$386
1898.....	105,300,178\$152

The deposits on account current during the four years were as follows:

1895.....	741,395,423\$162
1896.....	958,230,762\$735
1897.....	1,105,679,543\$537
1898.....	797,935,671\$201

At the close of the year the balance of this account was 80,782,173\$069, against 92,516,645\$951 at the end of 1897.

The foregoing figures show that in 1898, in comparison with 1896 and 1897, the bank restricted its transactions considerably, in consequence, it is natural to suppose, of the continuance of the commercial and financial depression which the predecessor of the present president of the bank described as the most gloomy page in the commercial history of the country. On this subject we find the following in the report for 1898:

"The price of our principal product, coffee, has been persistently low and this, in combination with other causes with which you are well acquainted, has produced a certain pressure on the market, resulting in failures, which in some instances have already been liquidated, fortunately without serious detriment (abalo) to general commercial credit. In justice to our business men it must be asserted that they have not hesitated to make any sacrifice for the sake of honestly meeting their engagements."

The loans made by the bank in bonds amounted to the sum of 81,884,306\$890, which by the payment of 26,857,461\$370 had been reduced at the end of the year 1898 to 55,026,843\$520, for which 137 debtors were responsible. Of these debtors 43 had met all their engagements, 28 were in liquidation, and 66 were in arrears as follows:

For one instalment.....	11
" two	17
" three	13
" four	7
" five	6
" six	6
" seven	2
" eight	3
" ten	1
Total.....	66

The capital of the bank was reduced during the year by the cancellation of 58,819 shares to 105,248,200\$. The reduction has continued this year, the capital amounting on March 31 to 104,256,400\$. The sum to which the bank has undertaken to reduce its capital is 100,000,000\$.

The following is a comparative statement of some of the bank's assets at different periods:

Public Funds:	
Dec. 31, 1893.....	22,967,189\$937
Jan. 31, 1898.....	75,674,380\$774
Dec. " 1898.....	71,086,993\$704
March " 1899.....	73,413,729\$344

Shares and Debentures of Banks and Companies:

Dec. 31, 1893.....	76,121,174\$854
Jan. " 1898.....	77,211,987\$710
Dec. " 1898.....	69,912,765\$220
March " 1899.....	70,399,155\$220

Guaranteed Accounts Current:

Dec. 31, 1893.....	342,890,574\$136
Jan. " 1898.....	141,646,716\$163
Dec. " 1898.....	124,257,975\$393
March " 1899.....	127,022,840\$308

Accounts in Liquidation:

Dec. 31, 1893.....	34,671,817\$160
Jan. " 1898.....	13,711,903\$351
Dec. " 1898.....	9,615,711\$107
March " 1899.....	8,350,221\$602

Bills Discounted:

Dec. 31, 1893.....	25,642,260\$961
Jan. " 1898.....	35,262,778\$469
Dec. " 1898.....	28,910,789\$177
March " 1899.....	25,395,076\$449

Unpaid interest on Loans in Bonds:

June 30, 1896.....	2,576,599\$920
Jan. 31, 1897.....	3,238,188\$710
June 30, " 1897.....	3,984,739\$540
Jan. 31, 1898.....	4,534,480\$780
June 30, " 1898.....	5,329,417\$330
Sept. " " 1898.....	5,904,683\$070
Dec. 31, " 1898.....	5,635,283\$110
Jan. " 1899.....	5,630,624\$880
Feb. 28, " 1899.....	5,512,324\$830
March 31, " 1899.....	6,065,717\$190

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The São Paulo socialists are proposing to organize a party.

—The Queimados water company of Bahia is enlarging its reservoirs.

—The chestnut crop in some parts of Minas Geraes is said to be very large.

—The Italian minister, Count Antonelli, is at present visiting the state of São Paulo.

—Dr. Alberto Bezamat is said to have left Petropolis. He is supposed to have gone to Entre Rios.

—A writ of habeas corpus has been issued by the district judge of Petropolis in favor of Dr. Alberto Bezamat.

—The municipal council of Desterro, Santa Catharina, has ordered the closing of commercial houses on Sundays.

—Fatal cases of yellow fever continue to be reported from Bahia. The sanitary condition of that city is said to be extremely bad.

—A large proportion of the northern senators and deputies landed at Bahia and were received and entertained by Gov. Luiz Vianna.

—Vice-President Rosa e Silva, en route from Pernambuco to Rio de Janeiro, dined with Gov. Luiz Vianna at Bahia on the 25th ult.

—The winter season in the northern states except Bahia, has opened most favorably and agriculturists are highly pleased with the prospects.

—Near Rio Pardo, S. Paulo, 1 1/4 quart of beans were recently gathered from a single vine. There were 480 pods averaging about seven beans each.

—The municipal council of Limeira, São Paulo, has petitioned the assembly of that state for an appropriation of 25,000\$ to complete the water-works of that town.

—The ex-postmaster at Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, Alferes Arthur Neves, has been indicted for swindling the government out of 330,000\$ by means of money orders drawn for fictitious persons.

—A telegram from Buenos Aires says that, according to reports which have reached that city from Matto Grosso, 50 persons were killed and 120 wounded in the fighting at Cuyabá.

—On the 26th ult. there arrived at Cantagallo a state police force of 150 men. The president of the municipal chamber says that the arrival of this force has greatly alarmed the people of Cantagallo.

—From all accounts, engineer Caminhada has signally failed to furnish Bahia with water. He has also abandoned the place and came down here on the "Clyden," which arrived in this port yesterday.

—A state police force was sent to Cantagallo on the 26th ult. to reduce a police delegado to order. He had been dismissed, but refused to turn over the office to his successor because the governor is to be impeached.

—The trial of Notary Silva Telles at Porto Alegre has resulted in a sentence condemning him to the loss of the office and to inhibition to hold any other office until he shows himself repentant (*até mostrar-se corrigido*).

—Much to our surprise Gen. Carlos Telles did not embark at Porto Alegre last week on a steamer in company with Senator Pinheiro Machado. His friends persuaded him not to. We fear we must count one for Pinheiro.

—It is stated that the governor of Pará has authorized Dr. Pedro Chermont to pay the cost of conveyance to that state for 300 of the operatives discharged from the Rio de Janeiro navy-yard. It is to be hoped that they will there find employment in some industry that will contribute to develop the resources of the country.

—On his way to Rio de Janeiro for the purpose of taking part in the congressional proceedings Senator Benedito Leite stopped at Bahia and called on Gov. Luiz Vianna, with whom he had a long interview. The telegram states that Gov. Luiz Vianna advises the northern members of congress to support the government of Campos Sales.

—The intendente (mayor) of S. Leopoldo, Rio Grande do Sul, was recently called to account by the municipal council for his acts. He promptly denied the authority of the council to try him, and alleged that, like the presidents of the nation and the state, he could be tried only a specially constituted court. It is to be feared that the republican government, as it is understood in Rio Grande do Sul, is somewhat complicated.

—The report that the majority of the members of the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro would not return to Petropolis has proved to be unfounded. On Saturday there was held a sitting, which like those that had preceded it, was utterly barren, no vote having been taken for the election of members of the supreme court of justice for the trial of the governor. It is still possible that the legislature may decide to hold its sittings at some other town.

—It is stated that the police detachment sent to Cantagallo to bring a police delegate to order numbered 150 men. Is this a fair estimate of the value of a policeman, or was the detachment sent for some other purpose. Rumor has it that the opposition members of the state assembly were designing to move to Cantagallo, where they could count upon the protection of friends. At Petropolis they had the official element against them, and also some imported thugs from Niterói.

—According to information prepared for congress by the government in regard to military roads (*estradas estralógicas*) in the state of Paraná, there were constructed between July 1896 and January 1898 a total of 74 3/4 kilometres of such roads, the longest of them having about 36 kilometres in operation before this period. In addition to these 468 kilometres were cut through the forest and camp (*fazendas*), from Porto da União to Guarapuava, and thence to the mouth of the Rio Iguaçu. Since the initiation of the work in July 1884 to December 1898, there have been expended on the work 766,421\$097 for account of the minister of war, and 241,267\$832 for account of the minister of industry (formerly agriculture). A section of 36 kilometres from Porto da União to the Rio Jangada was delivered over to the Paraná state government last July, and is now in a ruinous condition because nothing has been done by that state to keep it in repair.

— On the 29th ult. the chief of police addressed a letter to the commandant of the police brigade in regard to the vexity displayed in policing this city. On the preceding night after 1 o'clock, he says that he passed through the 3th, 9th, 10th and 12th circumscriptions, where he found only six policemen on duty. All the others were asleep, some in doorways and some on the steps of the public fountains. A mounted policeman was seen. At half past 4 he met an officer on inspection duty in the 13th circumscription (Cattle). This censure will probably create a sensation, but that it is true no one will dispute. The police brigade of this capital really affords very slight protection.

— The customs inspector at Rio Grande has prohibited the admission of Dr. José Domingos Rocha, lawyer, into the custom-house, because he had taken legal steps against a certain decision of the said inspector, who was trying to collect gold duties on merchandise dispatched and on which the duties were paid in December. The minister will do well to restrain this inspector a little. He can have no legal right to close the custom-house against persons who resist by legal means his arbitrary decisions.

as the agent knew. He couldn't understand it and would have gone away with the mystery unsolved, had not a local commission merchant explained it to him. The secret was not in the prices, but in the *delivery*, the local dealer delivering only three or four dozen for a gross. Of course the receiving clerk was not to be deceived and he got a share of the spoils. And this is a fair illustration of how business is done at all the public departments under the present system. A few weeks ago a contractor for printed forms for the Central railway was called upon to complete an order, one-half of which had been delivered some years ago and the balance was to be made up. He was called upon to open to discover the trick and at once called upon the contractor to meet his engagement. In all probability a very considerable economy could be effected in every public department by terminating these dishonest contracts and paying a fair price for honest delivery.

—The minister of finance has issued a circular suspending payments of interest on the gold loan of 1868, pending negotiations for conversion. The minister apparently does not realize the true meaning of this act.

—In the *Capel Court Gossip* in the *South American Journal* of the 1st ult. we find the following :—

“The certificates emitted in payment of interest in the external debt and guarantees amounted in the 2nd half of 1898 to £1,420,900, which at an exchange of 18*s*. represents 18,597,000*l*. The certificates issued this year already reach £227,300, corresponding to 11,030,000*l* in paper. The government has made deposit of the latter and also of one-third of the 18,597,000*l* relating to the second half of 1898, viz., 6,299,000*l*, making a total of over 17,302,000*l*.”

Where has this money been deposited? Thus far it has been sent direct from the Treasury to the redemption bureau, and thence to the furnace for burning.

April 25.—The banks generally opened with an official rate of 7½ d. on London, but after a little hesitation the London & River Plate bank put out 7½½ d. In the course of the day, the Brasilianische and British banks adopted 7½½ d., the Banque Française 7½½ d. and the London & River Plate Bank 7½ d. At first bank bills were drawn freely at 7½ d., and with conditions at 7½½ d., and private paper was sold at 7½½ d. Towards noon, the London & River Plate bank was the only one drawing at 7½ d., at which rate private paper was being sold for money outside of the banks. During the afternoon there

banks became firmer and remained so until closing time when bank bills were quoted at 7½ d. against private paper at 75/6 d. The paper milreis was worth 264 to 266 reis gold.

April 29.—The opening bank rate was 7½ d., and in the course of the day the Brasilianische and London & River Plate banks rose it to 7¾ d. The chief business of the day was done in bank bills between the extremes of 7½ and 7½3/4 d. against private paper from 75/6 and 77/6 d. The business of the day was of an average character. The official value of the paper milreis was from 264 to 273 reis gold.

	Apr. 29	Apr. 22
No. 6....	135000	135800
7....	12 400	13 000
8....	11 800	12 600
9....	11 400	12 200

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 207,883 bags, against 229,216 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 156,500 bags.

CERVEJARIA BRAHMA

(Brama Brewery)
RIO DE JANEIRO.
42, RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCAHY
Telephone No. 10.063

Beer in barrels (shopps) and bottled

Makes a speciality of packing in cases containing 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to the interior.

GEORGE MASCHKE & Co.

PROPRIETORS

Missing Friends.

The British consul will be glad to receive information of the following :

SAMUEL, David, — who arrived in Rio de Janeiro in 1838 as mate on board the «William Pitt», of Jersey.

DRAKE, or BUTLER, Thomas Carter — Born 1869. who is supposed to have died at Rio 3 years ago. His photograph can be seen at the Consulate.

MACRAE, Benjamin—who is said to have come to Rio de Janeiro, from Buenos Aires, in the year 1874.
Rio de Janeiro, 21st February, 1899.

To travellers on Land or Sea.

No traveller should forget to take with him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which might come very handy in cases of sudden nausea or any other disarrangement of the stomach or intestines, so frequent during travels. This marvellous remedy is accompanied by a prospectus in three languages, viz. Portuguese, English and French to facilitate its use among natives and foreigners. For sale at all Druggists and Chemists and at the manufacturer's depot, No. 74, Rua S. Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

St. Paul

"CASA AMERICANA"

Is the place to buy

School Furniture and Supplies.

American Cook Stoves (for Coal or Wood).

Oil Stoves for Cooking and Heating.

Bicycles.

Bicycle Sundries,

American and English Novels.

Fine Writing Papers and Envelopes.

have the best equipped Repair shop in

We import to order any American or English

goods desired. We take subscriptions for any newspapers or magazines published in the United States, England, France or Germany.

—
G. F. HAMMETT & Co.

C. F. HAMMILL & CO.

15 RUA DA QUITANDA,

SÃO PAULO.

VICTORIA STORE

SÃO PAULO

NEWSAGENTS, BOOKSELLERS

and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Rua de S. Bento, N. 27

Assortments of English Novels, Books, Shoes, Lincoln and Bunnetts Hats, Pear's soaps, and nearly every English article of general use, on hand.

Agents for Lipton's teas, of which there is always good stock.

VICTORIA STORE

Caixa 0. São Paulo.

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
7,000,000\$	35,000	all	200\$	Cantareira e Viçoso Fluminense.....	200	—	July 91	—
500,000	10,000	all	50	Carros Tatisral Moreira.....	50\$	38,99\$	Jan. 90	2200
1,200,000	6,000	5,921	200	Carregueiras Fluminense.....	200	51,22\$	Jan. 90	210 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Cruzeiro (match factory).....	200	—	Mar. 95	2500
60,000,000	300,000	all	200	Doca de Santos.....	200	—	Jan. 99	295 000
15,000,000	75,000	all	200	Melhoramentos do Brazil.....	200	2,908,472	8 000, Jan. 99	15 000 - 19 000
40,000,000	200,000	all	200	Obras Publicas no Brazil.....	200	2,286,745	15 1/2, Sept. 91	2 500
2,000,000	10,000	9,000	200	Gazeta de Noticias (newspaper).....	200	48,079	5 000, Jan. 99	125 000
5,000	5,000	all	50	o Palas (newspaper).....	50	43,557	10 000, Feb. 99	—
3,544,250	70,859	all	50	Loterias Nacionales do Brazil.....	50	1,045,193	10 000, Feb. 99	100 000 -
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Matte Larangeira (Paraguay tea).....	100	300,000	13 000, Jan. 99	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	100	Molinos Fluminense (flour).....	100	25,000	7 1/2, Jan. 99	—
4,412,800	94,128	34,128	100	Saneamento do R. de J. (building society).....	100	871,561	Feb. 99	17 000 -
1,000,000	5,000	all	100	Transporte de Café e Mercadorias.....	100	400,000	10 000, Jan. 99	170 000
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Typographica do Brazil.....	200	55,441	6 000, Mar. 99	4 000
500,000	2,500	all	200	União (water for ships).....	200	58,687	—	—

SUTTON & SONS

The Queen's Seedsmen, Reading, England.

VEGETABLE, FLOWER,

Grass, and Clover Seeds.

Complete Collections of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, specially arranged for Brazil in tin boxes hermetically sealed.

Catalogues and all information will be readily supplied by the Agents,

HOPKINS, CAUSER & HOPKINS,
RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 75

Rio de Janeiro.

BUILT UP ON NATURE'S PLAN.

MELLIN'S FOOD

RESEMBLES MOTHER'S MILK IN COMPOSITION AND PROPERTIES, IT MAY BE GIVEN FROM BIRTH.

MELLIN'S FOOD is of the highest value for the weak and sickly babe, as well as for the strong and vigorous.

MELLIN'S FOOD is adapted for use in all climates, and for Infants of all races, and may be obtained of all Dealers throughout the World.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENG.

Agents: Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co.

35, RUA DO OUVIDOR, RIO DE JANEIRO.

Try **HOLYROOD** Water

A purely BRITISH article

Analysed and passed by the Junta de Hygiene of Rio de Janeiro

Retailed at the London Store
34 RUA DO OUVIDOR

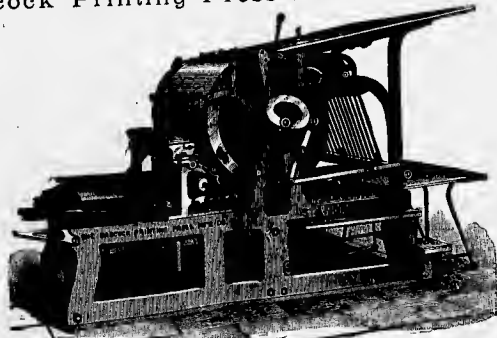
J. MACFARLAN & Co.

Holyrood,
EDINBURGH.

THE BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT PRESSES

are those manufactured by the

Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co.



For information and particulars apply at this office
No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro

Ask for
"MOUNTAIN DEW"
SCOTCH WHISKY



Agents
CHARLES CULTY & Co.
SANTOS

Agents
A. MENDES & MARQUES
RIO DE JANEIRO

ROBERTSON, SANDERSON & Co., L'd.

Leith

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION AT

No. 79, Sete de Setembro
1st floor.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS



Metal-Bodied Rubber Type
and patent "AIR CUSHION" STAMPS

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 16, Travessa do Ouvidor,
1st floor.

N.B. — Special attention given to large
stamps (trade-marks) and large type for
marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

REUTER'S - FINANZ - CHRONIK.

Subscriptions for this important financial organ
published in London, will be received at this office.

Subscription, 20s. per annum.

TRADE **VALVOLINE** MARK

LUBRICATING OILS

for Cylinders, Valves, Locomotives, Looms,
Spindles, Coffee and Sugar machinery, Dy-
namos, and all classes of Machinery.

Every Tin and case, in addition to the
registered trade mark Valvoline, bears the
name of the makers

LEONARD & ELLIS, New York.

Sole Agents for Brazil:

KING, FERREIRA & Co.

11, RUA 1.ª DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

11, RUA DA QUITANDA, São Paulo.

CLOS ST. CHARLES

One of the nicest dinner clarets that
comes into the Rio market.

A good wine at a moderate price.

To be obtained at

CRASHLEY'S,

Rua do Ouvidor N. 36

CLEVELAND BICYCLES

MODELS FOR 1898

Ladies, Gentlemen and Children

A complete stock of bicycle supplies of best American
manufacture.

TIRES

LANTERNS

WRENCHES

CYCLOMETERS

BELLS

SADDLES

JAMES MITCHELL

OUVIDOR 57 RIO DE JANEIRO

VICTORIA STORE

ESTABLISHED 1882

BERNARDINO TEIXEIRA & Co.

(SUCCESSORS TO ALVES NOGUEIRA & Co.)

Refrigerator goods, as fish, game, fresh butter, and
cheese, fresh supplies every fortnight.

Sole Agents for the celebrated Mineral Tablewater
"Crystal"

Importers of finest Danish butter from T. & S. Plum
and Heyman, Copenhagen.

Fresh Barataria shrimp, lobsters and salmon, Hunga-
rian flour, oatmeal, bluepens, evaporated apples and
apricots and dried herbs, just arrived.

RUA DO OUVIDOR 46 and 48

Wine and Provision Merchants, Grocers and General
Dealers.

SEA SICKNESS

28 cases were treated on board a "Olin-
da" by Dr. Ernani Pinto with Tincture of Ne-
ctandra and of these, 22 cases were com-
pletely cured, and the remaining four be-
came much better.

The illustrious naval surgeon Dr. Hen-
rique Manganon says that during voyages on
men of war 1. have had occasion to use
Tincture of Nectandra Amara of Mr. Antero
Leivas against sea sickness and always
with excellent results.

Numberless testimonials of travellers jus-
tify the results obtained by these distin-
guished physicians, with the Tincture and
pills of the Nectandra Amara against sea-
sickness.

In order to facilitate the use of this medi-
cine a prospectus accompanies each bottle
written in the Portuguese, English and
French languages.

N.B. The Nectandra Amara pills are for-
mulated with the same doses of the Ne-
ctandra, in order that they may be sent by
post all over the world with the least pos-
sible delay to supply the want of the Wine,
Elixir and Tincture of Nectandra Amara,
which are liquid and cannot, therefore, be
transported by the same rapid and sure
means.

For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy,
impoverishment of blood, weakness of the
legs and convalescence after long and vi-
cious illness, the pills should be ground
and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine
in order that they may be taken as a liquid to
insure a prompt action; it is also to facilitate
for adults and children who cannot take
dry pills, and in this case they can be di-
solved in pure water if no wine is to be
had.

Persons who have no connections here
and who may desire to have these most
useful pills can obtain them by applying
direct to the proprietor who undertakes to
remitt orders by registered post to any part
of Brazil, or abroad, for the small sum of
2\$300 per box, 12\$800 for 6 and 20\$800 for
12 boxes.

ADDRESS: Joaquim Bueno de Miranda,

RUA DES PEDRO N. 74

1st floor

Rio de Janeiro.

BRAZIL

Shipping.

Geo. R. Penlon. Frank H. Norton
ESTABLISHED 1865.
THOMAS NORTON & Co.
Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.
Old regular Line Sailing Packets to
RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.
68, Broad Street. NEW YORK

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between
Bremen—United States

" Brazil
" River Plate
" China, Japan
" Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 1st
and 15th of each month to
Bahia, Antwerp and Bremen.
Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different
lines accepted.

Passage Rates: 1st-cl. 3rd-cl.
Rio-Antwerp, Bremen..... 400 Marks & 9-
" Lisbon..... 350 " " 7-
For further information apply to
HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents,
Rua da Alfandega, No. 63 Rio de Janeiro.

Steamships.

**ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

1899

Date	Steamer	Destination
May 15	Thames	Montevideo & Buenos Ayres
" 17	Clyde	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.
" 27	Ebro	Bahia, Maceio, Pernambuco, Las Palmas, Lisbon, Southampton and Antwerp.

This Company will have steamers from and to
England three times a month.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can
be taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply
at No. 2, Rua General Camara, 1st floor.

C. J. Casaly,
Superintendent.

**LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND
RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.**

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE

PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK

Buffon..... and June
Coleridge..... 17th "

The steamer

"WORDSWORTH"

is intended to sail on the 17th May for

BAHIA PERNAMBUCO and

New York

Taking 1st and 3rd class passengers at moderate
rates.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England
and without the inconvenience of transfer.

Illuminated with electric light.

Weekly cargo steamers for NEW YORK.

For freight apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

60, Rua 1.º de Março.

For passages and further information apply to the

Agents: **NORTON, MEGAW & Co. Ltd.**

58, Rua 1.º de Março

**PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Cropesa..... May 9th
Liguria..... 23rd

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric
light and all modern conveniences. Cuisine of highest
order.

For freight apply to F. D. Machado.

No. 4, Rua S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

WILSON BROS & Co., Ltd., Agents,
No. 2, Rua São Pedro.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE
SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins IS NOW
PRINTED
IN BLUE INK
DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE
OUTSIDE WRAPPER

of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors,
Worcester;
Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;
and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

"D.C.L."
BLACK
BOTTLE
WHISKY



Drink
Moderately

Take a little
whisky "for the
stomach's sake":
avoid excessive
drinking, and
you can then
afford to drink
the very best you
can get. "D.C.L."
Scotch is the
best. One glass
at meals, diluted
either with
aerated or plain
water, makes a
digestion, and is
thus medically
recommended as
a safe and ab-
solutely pure es-
timate. "D.C.L."
stands without a
rival.

INSIST ON
"D.C.L."

C. N. LEBEVEURE, Agent, 23 Rua da Candelaria

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newspapers and Booksellers

Subscriptions received for all the leading English
and American newspapers and periodicals.

Agents for

A large assortment of English novels, American and
Tauchnitz Editions, constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Old Brazilian stamps bought.

Collections of stamps purchased.

Sole agents for Rio de Janeiro of Cerebos Salt.

Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.

Atkinson's Perfumeries and Pear's Soap.

Vendors of the GENUINE world renowned

Crab Apple Blossoms & Lavender Sals

OF THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., LONDON.

No. 35, Rua do Ouvidor.

FINE ENGLISH TAILORING,

F. W. SPRENGER.

40, Rua da Alfandega, 40

1st floor

RIO DE JANEIRO

English and Scotch Goods.

LION & Co.

SÃO PAULO & SANTOS

Sole Agents for the State of São Paulo

POCAHONTAS SMOKELESS STEAM COAL

Analysis of Pocahontas Coal made by John Pattinson, F. I. C., F. C. S., Newcastle-on-Tyne

Carbon	86.51 per cent.
Hydrogen	4.44 " "
Oxygen	4.95 " "
Nitrogen	0.66 " "
Sulphur	0.61 " "
Ash	1.54 " "
Water	1.29 " "

100.00 per cent.

Calorific Power. Pounds of water evaporated from 212° Fahr. by one pound of the coal, as determined
in Thompson's Calorimeter, 15.4 lbs.

This coal is of high Calorific Power, being in this respect equal to the best Welsh Steam Coal, and is
excellent coal for Steam-raising purposes.

CASTNER, CURRAN & BULLITT

Sole Exporters POCAHONTAS COAL

Main Office: PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BRANCH OFFICES: 70, Kilby St., Boston.—1, Broadway, New York.—Citizens Bank Bldg., Norfolk, Va
Old Colony Bldg., Chicago.—Neave Bldg., Cincinnati.—Terry Bldg., Roanoke.

European Agents:—HULL, BLYTH & Co., 4, FENCHURCH AVE., LONDON, E. C.

South American Office:—CALLE RECONQUISTA, 399, Buenos Ayres.

PRINTERS

Wishing to buy a money-making press, will do well
to examine the

GORDON PRESSES

made by

Chandler & Price, Cleveland, O.

They are made of the best material, are accurately
fitted, and are light running. And they are the cheapest
first-class presses on the market.

For further particulars inquire at

79, Rua Sete de Setembro

NECTANDRA AMARA

The discovery of this wonderful product
of the Brazilian flora has furnished a
powerful and efficacious remedy not only
for sea-sickness, but also for the nausea
felt in pregnancy and that which results
from the motion of the train on railways,
as well as for such diseases of the stomach
and bowels as require a good tonic, car-
minative, diuretic or regulator for promot-
ing menstruation.

The Nectandra Amara Pills are prepared
with all scientific precautions for their
perfect preservation and are put up in
strong boxes, so that they may be forward-
ed by post in filling orders from all parts
of the world. They are accompanied
with printed directions in three languages
—Portuguese, English and French—so that
their therapeutic effects and the manner
of taking them may be readily understood.
All orders addressed to the manufacturer
accompanied by the money and the post-
office address of the applicant, will be
promptly filled and the pills will be for-
warded, registered by post, at the follow-
ing rates:—Per single box, 2\$800; per
half dozen boxes, 12\$600; per dozen boxes
20\$800.

Address of manufacturer:—Joaquim Bu-
eno de Miranda, Rua de S. Pedro, N. 74
1.º andar, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

THE RIO NEWS.

This paper is now in its 26th year, having originally
been published as *The South American Mail and The
British and American Mail*. It assumed its present
title at the beginning of April, 1879, when it was pub-
lished three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has
been changed to a weekly publication, and from four
pages it has been increased to twelve.

As an advertising medium *The News* occupies an
exceptionally advantageous position. It circulates
widely throughout Brazil and also in Europe and the
United States. Its subscribers are principally business
men interested in Brazilian trade, industries and in-
vestments. No other periodical, even with much
larger circulation, can offer better inducements to ad-
vertisers who seek the attention of these classes.

All communications should be addressed to the
Editor and Publisher, Caixa do Correio, 258, Rio de
Janeiro.

Companhia Nacional de Navegação Costeira.

Weekly Passenger service between Rio de
Janeiro and Porto Alegre, calling at Para-
naguá, Desterro, Rio Grande and Pelotas.
Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. inva-
riably.

The Steamer

ITAITUBA

will sail for

Paranaguá, Desterro, Rio Grande, Pelotas
and Porto Alegre.

Saturday 6th inst.

Freight and parcels received through the
Tratado SILVINO until the 5th.

Values at the office, on the day of
sailing, till 2 p. m.

No encomendas of any description will be received at the Company's offices.

For passages and information apply to the office of

LAGE IRMÃOS,

Rua do Hospício, 9.